

Daily Democrat
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Union Parties.
The Union parties in the border States are honestly what they profess to be. Here, in Kentucky, we can have in the Union party no interests to subvert but the one—the preservation of the Union. In the free States we had been gratified to see a disposition to ignore party, except the one with the sole object to preserve the Union on the principles of the Constitution. We approached, however, that we were to be disappointed in these parties in the free States, and that the dominant party there intended to convert the Union party into subservience to their purposes. The Union members of the Legislature of New York, Republicans and Democrats, put forth an address, in which they have a good deal to say, and which is patriotic to say, and they speak scornfully of men who would revive old issues at this crisis, and then proceed thus:

Whatever differences of opinion may have hitherto prevailed, or may still prevail, on the general subject of slavery, no one can doubt that it is not the primary cause, the pretext, and powerful agent of the present rebellion. The slaveholding interest has aimed for many years to control the political action of the General Government, and to make that action subservient to its two great objects: the preservation of the Presidential election of 1860, and the maintenance of the Union. The political supremacy of the slaveholding interest—the way which that interest had previously exercised over the General Government, had been forever overthrown. To renege this debt, and reverse by force the verdict of the ballot box, was the primary purpose of the rebellion.

That purpose has failed; and the permanent welfare and settled condition of the country forbid any attempt to enforce this failure or qualify in any degree its disastrous effect upon slavery itself. The rebellion has thus far proved fatal to the interest it was designed to serve. The blow of the war which slavery invoked has fallen with mortal weight upon slavery itself. The whole false structure of the institution has been shaken to its foundation. The only way to save it is to reverse the verdict of the ballot box, and to restore the political supremacy of the slaveholding interest. The National Government and its hold upon the respectful toleration of the country have been rudely and thoroughly broken, but the laws of the Government, which it has been so long a while to enforce, are still in force, and we only throw it out as an insidious attempt—a sort of primer and spelling-book parody.

In spite, however, of our effort in the new style of writing, the plundering is so rapidly coming to an end as the tavern-keeper's liquor was being consumed, and unless we should all become intoxicated with success we may look forward to a speedy restoration of the Union in all its parts and the utter destruction of the art of pillaging, plundering, bridge-burning and white man stealing of the C. S. A.

Our Congress is a notable body, the like of which has never been seen. They have been in session since December last, and the country has been waiting for something to be done. They have occupied the time in squabbling, proposing unconstitutional acts, and bawling about the negro, and have not yet done one laudable thing for which they were sent there.

The taxation bill, of whose tremendous importance the whole country is aware, and for the passage of which all wait in anxious expectation, still lingers in the Senate. The bill reported from the House is so confessedly imperfect as to have nothing which does not require alteration at it but the heading. When it is taken into consideration that the public credit and the prosecution of the war depends upon this measure, no one can be surprised at the indignation of the people. This is, in fact, the only important duty they have to perform, and it is about the only one they seem resolved not to perform.

What will the most ultra negro lover of the free States think when he finds that their negotiatory cesses a doeline in United States stocks, and a consequently additional tax upon him? He will come to the conclusion, if anything but one idea can get through his head, that he has paid out too much for a system of unconstitutional legislation. If this additional expense was to fall upon him, it would be a matter of supreme indifference to us. We think the congressional legislation, when it crosses the State line, will in general prove to be a nullity; but we decidedly object to the legal action being compelled to pay for what he is violently opposed to. An additional tax should be inserted in the bill to pay for every day's delay caused by abolition measures, to be levied exclusively upon those who approve of such measures. If they have to pay the soldier for their own doing, it is our opinion that the motto will speedily stop.

Not much, if any, harm has yet been done. United States 7 3/8's are at five per cent. premium in gold in New York city, but this premium is based upon the proposition that a system of equal taxation will be passed. Of its passage by the present Congress we have considerable doubt, but are cheered by the conclusion that they have shown themselves such a set of incompetents that perhaps the delay would be amply made amends for by the passage of a better bill by the next Congress.

Whether this is or not, it is now to relieve the present Congress, but rather add to its criminality. It will be the bitterest condemnation possible for the people to be gratified at their not doing the main duty they were sent there to perform, on account of their incapacity.

This Congress, however, will do good in diffusing political information among the people. A man has to do to find out the right path of duty, without the trouble of investigation, is to read what Congress does, and go to the opposite. It is an unfailing guide. Their measures are light-houses upon a rocky lee shore, and point out the places not to go near.

When the abolition members go home to their constituents, they should be duly thanked for instructing them in everything to be avoided, and should receive the reward of being scrupulously avoided by all honest and patriotic men.

We see that Henry Dent, Esq., is a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court. Colonel Dent is an excellent officer and business man, as is well known. He held the office once before, and none ever performed its duties better. He has lately held the office of Provost Marshal, and got along with his most difficult and perplexing duties. We need not say that Colonel Dent is a Union man. He has never faltered in his loyalty to the Union, and will do to the end of his life.

A Federal officer is surprised that an intelligent Confed. officer expected to be bayoneted if found on the field of battle wounded, as he was. It is not marvelous that a man should believe that the Confeds. generally believed that story about the bayoneting, and some Union folks believe that other story about the Confeds. using skulls to drink out of. There is no telling what an excited man will not believe.

The element of robbery and destruction seems to be the guiding principle of the present rebellion. It commenced under Secretary Floyd, who seems to have been pressed, by Northern conspirators, into Buchanan's cabinet, on account of his pre-eminent abilities in the plundering line. By his instrumentality, the arms of the Union seem to have been placed in the South for the purpose of being stolen. This was accomplished, upon the outbreak of rebellion, by the seizure of forts, dock yards, mints, arsenals, postoffices, etc., a system of unparalleled plundering. This comprises the first chapter of the rebellion. The second opens upon the occupation of territory, the wholesale plundering of Union men, as in Missouri and a part of Kentucky, accompanied with bridge burning, the stealing of rolling stock of railroads and the like.

In this career they were eminently successful. They had it all their own way, wholly unchecked. It was to be seen what would be the result of defeat. It was soon discovered that the same principle was to be at work. The money was taken from the vaults of the Nashville Banks, the bridges near that city were burned, and finally an order was issued for the destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. We see that some of the planters this year will neglect to raise their usual tobacco crops. We cannot blame them. Such fuel is rather too expensive, and though tobacco is good for smoking, it can hardly be called good for smoking bums.

Men of ordinary genius, of the Robert Maistre persuasion, would have been satisfied with this, but our enemies have extended their plan, and by the conscription act, are now engaged in stealing men to fight their battles.

This is a stroke of genius, pre-eminently genius. It is considerably on the plan of perpetual motion. When the men give out they steal more men to steal more goods, and so, until the supply is exhausted, they can keep it up. When the goods give out they steal more goods for men to steal. De Quincy gives an example of a paradox that may be in point, in his essays. A certain tavern-keeper had a number of funnel-like barrels made in his cellar to catch the liquor that was spilled on it. Thus, the more men drank the more they spilled, and of course the more they spilled the more they drank, and of course the less they drank the more they spilled. Their progress in stealing from mints, to mankind seems to be similar. The more they stole of course the less there was to steal, but the less there was to steal, and as our armies advance the less there will be to steal. Our paradox may not be quite as good as De Quincy's. Our writing is not at all in the paradox line, and we only throw it out as an insidious attempt—a sort of primer and spelling-book parody.

In spite, however, of our effort in the new style of writing, the plundering is so rapidly coming to an end as the tavern-keeper's liquor was being consumed, and unless we should all become intoxicated with success we may look forward to a speedy restoration of the Union in all its parts and the utter destruction of the art of pillaging, plundering, bridge-burning and white man stealing of the C. S. A.

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The rebels' flight from Yorktown shows that they have not lost the better part of valor. Had they not as well fight at Yorktown as elsewhere? It may be asked; but had they not as well fight elsewhere as at Yorktown, when it was plain that a fight at Yorktown would be a defeat? As long as there is a reasonable certainty of failure, better retreat, and at least postpone the evil day to the last moment.

"The South," says the Mobile Register, "are thoroughly beat on being free." So they have been slaves up to this time, and they can't say that they are fit for freedom, not having tried it. They ought not to make a rash experiment.

The Petersburg Express man is indignant at the Federal gunboats. We can whip the Yankees, he says, except where the gunboats are. Why don't the Confeds. stand still somewhere long enough to try it?

The New Orleans papers, two weeks after the battle of Shiloh, reported that our army was driven across the Tennessee river, is the battle of the seventh. We wonder if they have heard of the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal troops yet?

The Day Book begins to be scared about the establish. The market-house is bare. Come back to the Union, ye worthless prodigals, and you will have bread enough and to spare.

Jeff. Davis says he will fight twenty years before he will give up an inch of Virginia soil. He may refuse to give up an inch; but as he runs away and leaves it, it's no matter.

The Norfolk Day Book talks of drawing consolation from current events. That's all the way he can get it. It will not come to him spontaneously those times.

Richardson, of Illinois, thinks the riot act should be read to Congress, ordering them to disperse. The Nation ought certainly to disperse them, or they will disperse the nation.

Jephth Fowkes has been arrested by the rebels at Memphis. We suppose they will assert that the rebellion will succeed, no matter what Fowkes says.

Tainsall declined to obey the sealed orders to take the Merrimack to sea. He was afraid it was to see stars and receive stripes.

An excellent Rebellion Record is being published, but strange to say, the publisher refuses to take notes of the rebels.

Iron-clads could destroy wooden ships as if they were paper. Henceforward they will come under the category of a paper blockade.

There is a pair of boots at New Albany said to be left by Floyd in his flight from Fort Donelson. So the old thief was scared out of his boots.

The Richmond Whig thinks the courage of the Southern soldiers will tell in the long run. When is that long run to come off?

What the Confeds. believe these days turns out to be true, and what they do believe prove false.

Omens thought he could do great things with the United States treasury if he could only get his hand in.

The shabby, discolored paper of the rebels looks like it was made by the prints of darkness.

The rebel plan of reducing towns is to reduce them to ashes.

Fremon is acting on the offensive—the very offensive.

Our Navy Department is accumulating vast stores of white oak, suitable for the construction of fifty gun ships. In consequence of the absence of pilot pins, which can only be obtained from the Southern ports, the new vessels will be built entirely of white oak, except perhaps the deck-planking, which may be of white pine. The keelsons, beams, carlines, and some of the osling, which heretofore were of yellow pine, will be of oak. Already ten thousand tons have been contracted for.

DISCOMBOLATE BANKERS.—Andrew Johnson has quietly notified the Directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who handed over the assets of that institution to the rebel leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it. They are very sorrowful, for many of them have great possessions.

One confession of Mr. Davis, made in Congress the other day, was truly startling. He said more money had been stolen from the Treasury during the first year of the Republican party than was taken during the whole four years of the late Administration.

The Bureau of Naval Construction are said to be in favor of having the largest ships built of wood, of light draft, high speed, and shell proof, their armaments to be of the heaviest kind, principally Parrot and Dahlgren guns.

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War Between France and Mexico!
EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN—GUNS CAPTURED!
Latest from Corinth—Generals Lovell and Beauregard to Join at Grenada!

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG!
CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA!
Opening of the Southern Ports!
PANIC AT RICHMOND!

Affairs at Chattanooga, and in Northern Georgia!
Particulars of the Yorktown Evacuation!
SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

YORKTOWN, May 4.—We entered the enemy's works at five o'clock this morning, which their rear deserted four hours before. Everything was found in utter confusion. About fifty pieces of heavy artillery were left behind; also a large amount of medical stores, ammunition, camp equipage, tents, and private property of the officers. A negro found here says the rebels threw away a large amount of ordnance stores into the river.

Several deserters have come into our lines. One states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallel, and that they feared the smokes of our gunboats in York and James rivers, which would cut off their communication. Gen. Johnson gave the order to evacuate on Thursday, to begin the following morning, which was done. Magruder, it is said, strenuously opposed evacuating, saying: "If they could not whip the Federals here, they could not win where in Virginia."

General Lee, rebel commander-in-chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and examined McClellan's works minutely, after which it is supposed he recommended the evacuation, deeming his own works untenable.

Deserters agree that their troops were much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was given, as all anticipated a fight here. The rebels had 100,000 men on the Peninsula, also 400 pieces of field artillery. It is believed the rebels have fallen back to Chickahominy creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Gen. Stoneman, in command of a large force of cavalry and artillery, is pursuing the enemy, and will probably come up with them before night, if they remain near Williamsburg.

Gunboats have passed Yorktown, and are now shelling the shores on their way up the river. Following them are a number of vessels loaded with troops to effect a landing.

An official report, just received, says the enemy left seventy guns in the works at Gloucester Point. Ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter, just come in, reports that Jeff. Davis came with Lee on Wednesday, and after a consultation with the prominent officers, all agreed to evacuate, except Magruder.

It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements Thursday, by steamers from Richmond, but they did not disembark. Gen. Johnston's baggage has just been sent.

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

Cairo, May 4.—Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received to six o'clock last night. The rebels have removed his headquarters twelve miles towards the front. Our advance was within two miles of the enemy's outer works. An entire column was still pressing forward. Skirmishes between our advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but slight show of resistance and then falling back.

On Thursday, four hundred Germans, from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flag in their hands, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Major General Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Mississippi, fortifying that place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report that Beauregard has been reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States, and that the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but slight show of resistance and then falling back.

No news from the Florida.
A refugee from Vicksburg, who left Memphis Thursday, says the full particulars of the fall of New Orleans have been published. It produced great consternation in all the river towns below Vicksburg. Natchez was almost deserted, and most of the people having fled to the interior.

Large numbers of rebel stevedores have gone up White river—for what purpose it is not known.

It was believed at Memphis that Farragut's fleet would not come as far up the river as that city.

The steamer Edward Wilson was fired into on Friday night by rebel cavalry, six miles below Savannah, wounding five soldiers.

The gunboat Tyler having went down, shelled the woods, and notified the people in the vicinity that their property would be burned on a rebellion of the occurrence.

The river is still falling.

New York, May 4.—The steamer Empire City, from Port Royal, arrived with the prize steamer Nereid. The Captains and crews of the prize Dixie, Ware, and Bells are prisoners aboard the Empire City.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived with advice from Mexico.

The French Commissioners had stated that they would no longer treat with the present Mexican Government, which they styled an oppressive monarchy, and that they should aid and protect Alamo, as he came to the express invitation of the Emperor, who expected to open hostilities between the allies and the Mexican troops.

The Spanish troops are arriving at Havana in English war vessels.

Gen. Prim was to embark on the 26th with the last of his command.

The prime motive for French intervention in said to be the establishment of some government which will pay the \$25,000,000 loan issued by Miramon and Salazar.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Dispatches have been received at the War Department from General Butler, at Ship Island, giving accounts of the operations in his department previous to the capture of New Orleans. There is nothing generally interesting in it.

The War Department, at noon to-day, received advice from Gen. Halleck which indicates that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth in two or three days.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the rumor of French intervention for an armistice with the rebels.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—Another battle has taken place between General Canby and the Texans, at Fort Davis, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

General Canby, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Paul was in their rear.

The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or flee to the mountains where the Indians await them.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

We have the ramparts, guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. We hold the entire rebel works, which our engineers report very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in parallel supported by infantry. I move Franklin's division, and as much more as I can transport by water, to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. The gunboats have gone up York river. Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall.

[Signed] Geo. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

New York, May 4.—The gunboat Santiago de Cuba, from Port Royal on the 30th ult., has arrived. She brings as a prize the rebel steamer Jambie, formerly the Ella Wiley, captured while on her way from Nassau to Charleston, with arms, ammunition, wines, oils, and medicine. The Santiago de Cuba chased the Nashville, but the latter was too swift for her. The Santiago de Cuba also captured a schooner from Charleston with cotton; also two other schooners with cargoes for Southern ports.

Nothing new at Port Royal.

Fortress Monroe, May 4.—The Merrimack appeared beyond Sewall's Point at 10 o'clock to-day. She stopped off the Point and up to 4 o'clock has not changed location. She is not attended by other gunboats. It is supposed her design is to prevent any expedition up the James river to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

The deserters arrived here report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and James town yesterday evening.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The United States steamer Merrimack, from the North, near Hole in the Wall, captured the steamer Bermuda, having 42,000 pounds powder, seven field carriages, a number of common swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, and a large quantity of muskets and small arms. She was taken to Philadelphia for adjudication.

After the 1st of June, all letters mailed in the United States for Nova Scotia, will be required to be prepaid.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following report has just been received from Fortress Monroe: Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. They left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

Gen. Symmes and officers of the pirate Sumpter, arrived at Southampton, England, on the 17th, in the steamer from Gibraltar. The vessel is to be sold here.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The steamer Florida, captured at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She has 200 bales of cotton.

Yesterday's Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Herald's Special It is the intention of the President to issue a proclamation in a few days, opening the ports of Newbern, Beaufort, Morehead, Fernandina, and New Orleans, to the trade of the world. This important measure will release the Administration from any international embarrassments, and largely tend to restore the economic cordials between the two sections of the country.

The Senate Finance Committee have determined to report the tax bill to-morrow or Tuesday at furthest. They have been unable to make up their minds as to whether they will probably leave whisky and tobacco untaxed. It is a singular fact, worthy of note in Congress, that no remonstrance from any quarter has been made against a high tariff upon these articles, and manufacturers are all in favor of placing it at the highest figure. This will probably be done either in the Senate or by a committee of conference.

Trudeau's Correspondence.—We have news from Richmond, via Fredericksburg, of importance. The people of the rebel capital are panic stricken. The wealthy citizens are packing up their furniture and sending it to the country.

An apparently intoxicated person last week, passing by the tobacco warehouses where our soldiers are confined, cried out to them: "Cheer up, boys! McClellan and McDowell will be here in a few days!" when the sentry shot him dead.

Our Commanding General, galloping into Fredericksburg, with a strong force, yesterday afternoon, was received with closed doors. There was not a door of a house or store open, nor a face to be seen, except through half-closed blinds at the oval-ovals of Yankess.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Your dispatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on the 1st of May, and advanced toward Chattanooga twelve miles, and captured stores and a Southern mail from some railroad houses. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta. Gen. Ledbetter has been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport. There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga. The rebels destroyed a saltpetre manufactory in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper and found a strong force of rebels. On the same day they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced the enemy retreated in great confusion towards Florence. There are struggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following circulars have been addressed to the foreign ministers, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities roomed by the insurgents.

DEPT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

Sir—I have the honor to state for your information that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans and other places, which, having been previously refused by insurgents, have since been recovered, and are reoccupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the Government finds it necessary, for the public safety.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SAWARD.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

Sir—I have the honor to state, for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SAWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Inquirer has a special dispatch from Fort Monroe, giving the following particulars in regard to the evacuation of Yorktown:

One Mrs. M. of Yorktown, writes: Sunday, 10 o'clock P. M.

All day yesterday the rebels kept up a hot

